



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Burundi

'Unconfirmed Reports': Troops Topple Government

LD2403065194 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 0400 GMT 24 Mar 94

[Text] Bunjumbura—Unconfirmed reports say the Burundi Government has been toppled. Reports from Bujumbura and the Tanzania border town of Kigoma say 5,000 soldiers from army unit of Gitega, rural Bujumbura and Bururi with heavy weapons have overrun the capital Bujumbura, killing about 2,000 people.

The reports say thousands of people have fled to Zaire and a number of ministers have been killed. The whereabouts of the new head of the country, President Cyprien Ntaryamira, is unclear but reports say the president with other people have fled to Muscat using his presidential plane.

Reports from Bujumbura say the streets there are littered with dead bodies as tribal fighting continues in and around the capital.

Minister: Coup Report 'Baseless Lie'

AB2403121894 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1030 GMT 24 Mar 94

[Excerpt] Since yesterday there have been rumors of an attempted coup d'etat and the news has even been reported by a number of international radios. Cyriaque Simbizi, minister of information and government spokesman, has denied the rumor which is creating tension in our country. He added that whoever is charged spreading this rumor will be severely punished.

[Begin Simbizi recording] On behalf of the government, I would like to tell Burundi and the world that there has been no coup d'etat in recent days. These are rumors which we heard mainly here in Bujumbura. As I announced even yesterday, these are rumors circulating here in the town of Bujumbura. We were surprised to hear foreign radios adamantly asserting that there has been a coup d'etat. Foreign radios—about two of them—reported that nobody knew the whereabouts of the head of state and that ministers had fled the country. I can state that all these are lies. I would like journalists to explain to the citizens and the international community listening to us that this is a baseless lie. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Ministers Give Conflicting Reports on Violence

LD2403092694 Paris Radio France International in
French 0630 GMT 24 Mar 94

[Excerpts] Tension still prevails in Bujumbura, in Burundi. [passage omitted] The Burundian interior minister told RFI that he attributed the violence that has been going on in the country since last October's aborted

coup to undisciplined officers. However, his point of view has been contradicted by the prime minister, whom we also spoke to on the phone this morning.

Presidential Palace Surrounded by Armored Vehicles

AB2403083694 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730
GMT 24 Mar 94

[Excerpt] Blood was shed again last night in the Burundian capital, where more than 1,000 people have died since the weekend. There is a disheartening scene in Bujumbura with streets strewn with mutilated bodies.

Meanwhile, the presidential palace has been surrounded since last night by Army armored vehicles. In a radio broadcast yesterday, President Cyprien Ntaryamira appealed for calm and national reconciliation, but his appeal has apparently not been heeded since people continued to be massacred throughout the night. [passage omitted]

Officer Comments on Security Situation

EA2403103994 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 24 Mar 94

[Excerpts] Due to the worsening crisis in Burundi in the last few days, President Cyprien Ntaryamira and Burundi Catholic bishops issued statements yesterday in which they urged Burundians to exercise greater restraint, given that there is an increasing number of victims. Concerning the problem of security, the situation remains confused in some estates of Bujumbura, notably at Cibitoke, Kamenge, and Gikungu where gunfire was heard last night. We contacted the commander of the 2d Intervention Battalion, Commander Appolinaire Ndayizamba, who described to us the situation in the northern section of the town last night. Commander Ndayizamba answers questions from our colleague, Gregoire Nijimbere:

[Begin recording] [Ndayizamba] In the course of last night, we heard sporadic shooting, notably from Gikungu, Gihosha, Cibitoke, and Kinama districts of Bujumbura. I must tell you that even if [word indistinct] conditions include leaving the Kamenge area, this is not good enough, as long as these people are not disarmed because those who acquired weapons did so for their own aims. [passage omitted].

[Nijimbere] You were requested to withdraw, but after the meeting between the prime minister and the president you were requested to deploy wherever necessary and to intervene swiftly, and to withdraw once security is restored. We would like to know your reaction. Does this make your task of restoring peace easier or does it complicate it?

[Ndayizamba] [passage omitted] We believe that the decision is a political one. Those (?who made) it probably thought that those shooting would stop but the fact is that they are continuing to shoot. What we can say is

that as long as these people, who I would describe as.... [pauses] Well, these people who are using weapons. As long as they are not disarmed, security will continue to be problematic.

[Nijimbere] It seems two grenades exploded in the Gikungu area. I would like to know about the situation there.

[Ndayizamba] The current situation there is that there were some gunshots, some shots with handguns. Grenades were launched with grenade launchers, rather, they were [word indistinct] shells. There were no casualties among the Gikungu area residents. After the shots—I believe it was at 2000—there were no further shots. The rebels withdrew, probably towards the mountains, or hiding places, probably (?Kamenge). [end recording]

President Addresses Nation 23 Mar, Appeals for Peace

EA2303210394 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Address by President Cyprien Ntaryamira on 23 March in Bujumbura—recorded]

[Excerpts] The Burundian people have truly embarked upon a journey into the unknown. Their children are dying by the hundreds, dozens of others are fleeing to Zaire, and secondary schools are engulfed in violence. The president is calling on everyone to return to reason, and Burundian Catholic bishops are appealing to the Christian conscience of their followers. But first of all, here is the head of state's address to the nation:

[Begin Ntaryamira recording] Dear compatriots, it is almost unnecessary to remind you that the security problem has become a real headache for our government, and that the future of this country depends on solving it. As you know, the insecurity prevailing in our country since [words indistinct] assassination of the late President Ndadaye is being demonstrated by the mass destruction of property, houses, and human beings. Just as we thought that tragedy had ended, our dear country is once again experiencing a deadly folly, especially in Bujumbura, in the case of which the relevant departments have not yet informed us of the sinister death toll, the number of those mutilated and injured, or the amount of the damages. Nevertheless, we already know that the toll is very heavy. [passage omitted]

Given the prevailing situation, it is not hard to believe that certain actors are not play acting, that they are talking with forked tongues and adopting dishonest and duplicitous behavior, which is likely to shake the confidence vested in them by the nation.

Thus, it is urgent that all those who have adopted such behavior return to reason and immediately put an end to this criminal strategy in order for the country to recover its true face and return to the proper path. To all those fishing in troubled waters masterminding the current

tragedy, I say: Enough, that is enough, enough is enough, and let this be the last warning.

I take this occasion to call solemnly on every citizen of this country to come out of this trance, and to involve himself or herself resolutely in national reconciliation and in the reconstruction of the country. [passage omitted]

On my part, I reiterate my solemn commitment to do everything I can to act decisively to reconcile all the Burundians. In this regard, I will assume all my responsibilities decisively to help our country return to the path of peace, unity, democracy, and development. I thank you. [end recording]

Cameroon

Biya on Economic Reform, Foreign Adventurism

AB2403123094 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in French 1900 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Address by President Paul Biya in Yaounde on 23 March—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] My dear compatriots: The IMF board of directors has just endorsed our economic recovery program and decided to back it. It is an important event that deserves our fullest attention. It is important because it has a bearing on our country's future. It is important because, henceforth, it will determine our multilateral and bilateral relations with our foreign partners to a certain extent. [passage omitted]

The international finance community's attitude clearly shows the confidence it places in our country and its acknowledgement of your efforts. I solemnly wish to thank the IMF on your behalf.

My dear compatriots I wish to salute the courage you have shown in accepting and enduring the sacrifices imposed on you. You have shown a high sense of responsibility in difficult circumstances. As you can see today, those sacrifices were not in vain. We are therefore on the right path but we should not relent in our efforts. I expect the administration to further mobilize its efforts to implement the reforms which still seem necessary. [passage omitted]

If we keep inflation—which was inevitable following the CFA franc devaluation—at a reasonable level, there is a good chance that we will get out of the crisis and that our future will be promising. I must point out that no matter how much aid we receive from our friends and foreign partners, the success of our recovery program will depend mainly on ourselves. Let us look around us. All countries—big or small, rich or poor—are facing problems and are quite naturally giving priority to their own needs.

The time-honored development strategies that have been used since independence are out of date. We must

henceforth concentrate more than ever on the task of national reconstruction, relying first on our own strengths. There is therefore no denying that Cameroon cannot be tempted by external adventurism. Although there is no question of giving up our sovereignty over the least portion of our territory, our attitude remains that of moderation and conciliation. Can Africa, which is already torn by several conflicts, really accommodate new disputes between sister countries? Our continent needs peace in order to achieve development and that also holds for Cameroon. We will do everything in our power to ensure that the gains achieved in all sectors over the past years will not be jeopardized.

Of course, a lot more remains to be done to achieve our goals, but we are about to see the light at the end of the tunnel. Let us put our energies together. Let us be imaginative and work harder. By so doing, I am sure we will overcome our current difficulties and strengthen our people's hope for a better future. Long live Cameroon.

Congo

Premier Asks for Truce With Union Leaders

AB2303220194 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise
Network in French 1800 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Yhombi-Opango met with all labor union leaders this afternoon. They discussed the

current problems facing the country. After recalling the government's determination to initiate dialogue with its social partners, Prime Minister Yhombi-Opango asked the trade unionists to observe a social truce, stating that they have all the time to think about it. More details with General Yhombi-Opango:

[Begin Yhombi-Opango recording] We should all understand that when a country is conducting negotiations with international financial institutions, each citizen is compelled to adopt responsible behavior, so that all phases of the negotiations are completed. Any other attitude will, according to us, be irresponsible and suicidal for everyone. That is why we are appealing to the workers and to you as union leaders. Do not emulate those union leaders who, very often, have seen their companies facing difficulties, and despite this fact, have demanded salary increases. That is suicidal for the companies. It is important to know that foreign investors are interested in what Congolese are capable of, their capacity to be at peace with one another. Each of us should bear in mind that [words indistinct].

It is therefore essential for us to understand that, after having destroyed our economy, we should now, together and collectively, commit ourselves to revamping this economy. We are in a period of exorcism and we need social peace. [passage omitted] [end recording]

ANC Proposes TEC Takeover of KwaZulu Administration*MB2303175694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has proposed that the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] take over the administration of kwaZulu to deal with the situation there. The chairman of the ANC in southern Natal, Mr. Jeff Radebe, said in Johannesburg that the time had come for the TEC to take charge so that free and fair elections could take place. The ANC's candidate for the Natal premiership, Mr. Jacob Zuma, said at the same news conference that the ANC did not want to prescribe to the TEC, but that it had to act. Mr. Zuma also said that there were signs that people in kwaZulu were tired of Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's rule, which he described as autocratic.

Further on Proposal*MB2303205194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2021 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Report by P Bulger]

[Text] Johannesburg March 23 SAPA—Elections in Natal/kwaZulu would not be a write-off, African National Congress [ANC] Deputy Secretary-General Jacob Zuma said on Wednesday [23 March]. He said the ANC was determined the elections should go ahead in spite of the Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] decision not to contest them and to mount an anti-election protest throughout the province.

Addressing a press briefing in Johannesburg, Mr Zuma and ANC Southern Natal Chairman Jeff Radebe called for the Transitional Executive Council and electoral bodies to ensure a free and fair in Natal/kwaZulu. If this could be ensured only by the Executive Council taking over the kwaZulu administration, they would be prepared to call for this step. "The situation is explosive," Mr Radebe claimed.

A meeting would be held at Durban's Currie's Fountain on Friday to start a protest campaign. The ANC in Natal and the party's National Executive Committee was discussing rolling mass action.

Mr Radebe said the meeting would demonstrate the majority of Zulus wanted the elections to go ahead. Opinion polls indicated only 18 per cent of the electorate would support the IFP.

He said the National Peacekeeping Force had to be deployed in the region. Mr Zuma said he could not prescribe what steps the executive council should take. It was disturbing that the pre-election period was being disrupted by means of resources claimed to have been provided to the kwaZulu government by the central government.

They said there had been a breakdown in law and order in Natal/kwaZulu.

Mr Zuma said attempts at international mediation between the ANC and the IFP were continuing. The ANC would continue these efforts until it became clear there was no point in carrying on.

TEC's Joe Slovo Interviewed on KwaZulu, Ciskei*MB2303203294 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1730 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Interview with TEC member Joe Slovo by announcer Astrid Ascar on the "Newsline" program—live]

[Text] [Ascar] The TEC [Transitional Executive Council] is behind some of the moves as it today sent its delegation into the area. Now to give us the TEC perspective we have in the studio Mr. Joe Slovo. Good evening, Mr. Slovo, and welcome to Newsline.

[Slovo] Good evening, Astrid.

[Ascar] Zam Titus of the TEC delegation said today that the situation in the Ciskei is firmly in control. What do you interpret that to mean?

[Slovo] I interpret it to mean that in contrast to Bophuthatswana [Bop] in the early stages the process so far has been a completely peaceful one, and we can only hope that it remains a peaceful one. From the news reports, it seems that the delegation from the TEC was well received, was welcomed, and it bodes well for the coming few days.

[Ascar] What will the TEC's official response be to claims that the ANC [African National Congress] and its affiliates are attempting to purposefully destabilize the situation in homelands and independent states that are not ANC affiliated?

[Slovo] The TEC has not addressed that question yet. Let me give my own view, and that is that there is absolutely no substance to that allegation. Neither in Bophuthatswana nor in the Ciskei was the trigger of events based on any ANC incitement. Indeed, in the case of the Ciskei. We were sitting at the TEC yesterday afternoon and we received a request from Mr. Mickey Webb on behalf of Brigadier Gqozo, asking the TEC to take over the Ciskei. So I don't believe there is any substance whatsoever in that suggestion.

[Ascar] To whom would the TEC be accountable?

[Slovo] Well, the TEC would be accountable in terms of its powers under the act to the law, and to the people of the Ciskei and to the people of South Africa.

[Ascar] There has been reports that the TEC would be able to guarantee in some way or ensure that the pension funds will in fact be there—people do not need to fear that they will lose those funds after the elections. How will it ensure this?

[Slovo] Well, we had the same problem in Bophuthatswana. One of the origins of the conflict there between the civil servants and Mangope was precisely this point, and it spilt over into other areas. We have managed to get across to the civil servants in Bophuthatswana the perception—which is a correct perception—that their pensions are guaranteed, their jobs are guaranteed, and they need fear nothing from the transformation. This is a problem which, of course, not only affects Bophuthatswana and the Ciskei, but is simmering in many other areas of South Africa and is obviously an issue which the TEC will have to address in earnest.

[Ascar] Mr. Slovo, when you say it's simmering in many other areas of South Africa, could I ask you to be more specific?

[Slovo] Well, one has heard reports of some activities in Lebowa and other homelands, where the civil servants are beginning to fear that perhaps the existing administrations will either run off with their cash, with their pension funds, and that there will be no guarantee that they will eventually get what they expect to get and what they are entitled to get. And I believe this problem is something which will have to be addressed across the board.

[Ascar] Reports in the press today alluded to the TEC going into kwaZulu. Will you be referring to kwaZulu at all?

[Slovo] Well, the TEC has not taken a decision to go into kwaZulu. The TEC has taken a resolution calling upon the kwaZulu government to allow free and fair election in its area and calling upon them to allow all buildings, police stations, etc., to be used for purposes of election and to allow the Independent Electoral Commission to operate there as they are operating in other parts of South Africa. No decision has been taken by the TEC as to any specific action which will be taken. And of course, depending upon the response of the kwaZulu government, the whole question of what the TEC does about it will have to be addressed and will have to be addressed very, very urgently. Indeed, the management committee of the TEC is meeting tomorrow afternoon to consider the kwaZulu response to the Johann Kriegler delegation from the IEC [Independent Electoral Commission] which is there today. I have not yet heard a report of whether he has succeeded or not, but depending on what the IEC says, the Transitional Executive Council and its management committee will have to consider what action is necessary in the circumstances.

[Ascar] All right, the TEC is considering what action will be necessary in kwaZulu. It did go into Bophuthatswana, and it has gone into the Ciskei. Surely there is a pattern emerging here.

[Slovo] Not really, because in the Ciskei we were asked to take over by Brig. Gqozo. In the case of Bophuthatswana, we know that government had collapsed, the BDF [Bophuthatswana Defense Force] and

the police were in revolt, there was a situation of chaos, and Mangope, if he ever had the confidence of any section of the people, had lost it completely. The situation was completely ungovernable, and it was necessary for the TEC to do something about the citizens in that country because they are South African citizens, and we were called upon. It would have been utterly irresponsible for the TEC to fold its arms and to do nothing about it. So there is no pattern. The only pattern that is asserted by the TEC is a pattern that every South African citizen—whether in Bop or whether in Ciskei or whether in kwaZulu has an absolute right to take part in the election without hindrance, without [word indistinct] by any authority. And that applies to Bop, to Ciskei, and must apply to kwaZulu as well.

[Ascar] Does the TEC, Mr. Slovo, have adequate resources to deal with all these situations that are arising?

[Slovo] Well, it hasn't got an army. It hasn't got its own cash to dish around, but it has got the power to call upon the South African Government as it did in the case of Bophuthatswana—as it might have to do if things turn badly in the Ciskei—for the forces under general control of the TEC and the government to ensure that the situation remains stable.

[Ascar] Does the TEC feel at all that it would have to deal with any resistance coming from people living in those areas? How would it deal with resistance coming from those people—a kind of impression that: Well, these are outsiders. What would it do in that situation?

[Slovo] I don't think that we can expect much resistance in the Ciskei, and we know that the only resistance really that occurred in Bop came from the AVF [Afrikaner National Front] and from Terreblanche's rag bag army, which tries to come in and take over the place. And I don't believe that there will be resistance in the Ciskei, at least one hopes not.

[Ascar] What will the TEC directive be to the two point administrators that have been appointed?

[Slovo] If we'd follow the pattern of Bophuthatswana, it will be that they should establish an administrative council representing all sectors of Ciskei society, that they must regulate the affairs of Ciskei during the transition, that they must immediately facilitate the work of the Independent Electoral Commission and the Independent Media Commission and the Independent Broadcasting Commission, and the TEC, that they should meet the traditional leaders in order to inform them of the changes that are taking place, and assure them of their salaries and so on, and that they must take immediate steps obviously to assert financial control over all government funds and secure all government property. But also the key question, which the TEC in the case of Bophuthatswana made absolutely clear, is that we must reiterate that all public servants—the police, the army, including those dismissed, and there have been some in the Ciskei by the former head of the

Ciskei state—are guaranteed their jobs, are guaranteed their salaries, are guaranteed their pensions. And that is one of the key questions we know at the moment in the Ciskei.

[Ascar] You said that includes those who have been dismissed?

[Slovo] Yes, there's a running sore in the Ciskei of thousands of civil servants who two years ago were dismissed and are still out of their jobs. That's an issue which will have to be addressed.

[Ascar] Mr. Slovo, how do you think this will affect Brig. Gqozo's participation in the election?

[Slovo] Well, it's up to him. If he thinks he can get any votes, he should have the complete freedom to participate in the election, and I don't believe he has any support whatsoever in the area. The decision to step down yesterday was perhaps the wisest decision he has ever taken in his life, and of course the election should be free and fair, and everybody including Mangope, including Gqozo, have the right to take part in the election as long as they don't use illegal means in the process.

[Ascar] Have you had any reports about any looting or any incidents of violence in Ciskei at all?

[Slovo] None at all up to now, and that is the most gratifying thing about the turn of events there, and one can only hope and pray and see to it that there is no violence, and that there is no repeat of some of the negative events which occurred for example in the early stages in Bop.

[Ascar] Mr. Slovo, we thank you for your participation.

Buthelezi 'Conditionally' Agrees to Election Plans

MB230316C394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1548 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Report by Craig Doonan]

[Text] Ulundi March 23 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Wednesday [23 March] conditionally agreed to allow the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] to prepare for the April elections in kwaZulu.

Addressing IEC Chairman Justice Johann Kriegler and his delegation in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr Buthelezi said: "You have come today with a long list of requests for full participation in preparation for elections and the holding of elections, with which we disagree".

He explained that the IFP had advised its members not to vote in the poll, while Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini had also desisted from advising his subjects to vote. "We now face the difficult realities that these decisions...are

now going to have to be adjusted to meet the requirements of your commission," he told Judge Kriegler.

Mr Buthelezi said however that he was aware that the IEC Chairman "can bring the full might of the law to bear upon us". But, "nothing would suit the purposes of destabilising kwaZulu more than IEC action against myself, the kwaZulu government, and the IFP".

In terms of the IEC operating in the territory, the kwaZulu cabinet had resolved, among others, that:

- government buildings could be made available for election purposes on a selective basis. This excluded buildings used for essential services;
- community based institutions and tribal authority buildings could only be used if those communities or tribal authorities gave their blessing;
- damage to kwaZulu government property during elections would be the responsibility of the IEC; and,
- both the kwaZulu Police and the SA Police jointly man polling stations.

Mr Buthelezi was at pains to explain his difficulty in trying to reconcile his party position against the April poll and the IEC's interests to secure free and fair elections for those who wanted the vote.

Further on IEC Visit

MB2403083394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Italicized passages in English]

[Text] An Independent Electoral Commission delegation held talks in Ulundi today with King Goodwill Zwelithini, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly on free political activity in the country. We are in direct contact with Gary Alfonso in Ulundi.

[Begin recording] [Alfonso] Good evening from the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly's building in Ulundi where Justice Johann Kriegler is still being bombarded with questions by the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly members, posing questions on the commission's plans for kwaZulu concerning the election and free political activity in the KwaZulu-Natal region. Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, King Goodwill Zwelithini, and Justice Kriegler have already addressed the assembly. However, the reception of Justice Kriegler and his members, including veteran politician Helen Suzman, can best be described as cool. The judge was jeered when he referred to statements made by the king, who said that he could not tell his people to vote, and the judge was also interrupted several times by members of the Legislative Assembly when he attempted to explain what he and his council members, stationed in kwaZulu-Natal, are planning for the region. This footage recorded earlier this evening can best describe the reception of the Independent Electoral Commission here in Ulundi and also the addresses by the king and Dr. Buthelezi.

[Zwelithini] *The kingdom of kwaZulu remains sovereign and now we seek our freedom and we seek social, economic, and political justice from within that sovereign kingdom. Even today, sir, as I address you and your commissioners I cannot advise my people that the correct thing for them to do is to vote in the forthcoming election.*

[Kriegler] *His Majesty expressly did not say it would be incorrect for his people to vote. He said he could not advise them to vote. Mark those words. [laughter from crowd] Can I ask you...can I ask you to afford me the same courtesy that your king and his prime minister afforded me—to hear me out. Can I be afforded that courtesy, please?*

[Buthelezi] *Your interests are to secure free and fair elections for all those who want to vote in compliance with the law and my interests are to persuade the electorate not to vote in compliance with the decision of our party. How do we deal with each other, sir, across a situation in which what you do serves your interest and works against not what I do, but against what my people do, without me instructing them or "without direction. This could mean that in terms of the act under which you work, what my people do and what you do may make me a criminal. [end recording]*

IFP's Buthelezi Warns of Political Turmoil

MB2403062194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2200 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] Ulundi March 23 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned on Wednesday [23 March] South Africa was heading for the worst political turmoil in its history and indirectly sniped at the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] which he said had to be checked. "South Africa is entering into a period of political crisis never yet before experienced, and it is doing so with no effective ruling political party, and with Parliament being side-lined into irrelevancy," he said in a statement on Wednesday evening.

"We are perhaps rapidly approaching a situation in which the Machiavellian dictum that 'might is right' is going to dominate over the causes of political fair play and justice itself.

"It is critically important that the social pathology in our abnormal society be arrested forthwith, and that the transitional mechanisms and the transitional processes launched by the World Trade Centre negotiations not be allowed to destroy this country in the name of the search for democracy and justice."

The kwaZulu chief minister earlier on Wednesday said he was not aware of kwaZulu police hit-squads in Natal/kwaZulu, and described claims to this effect as "hideous propaganda". Addressing a press conference in Ulundi, he said he was surprised at the claim in a report submitted to the Transitional Executive Council on Tuesday.

"If there have been hit squads, they have not been run by myself or set up at my suggestion.

"I would like to have evidence of that because I think it is just hideous propaganda that is being mounted deliberately," Mr Buthelezi said.

In his statement later on Wednesday, he said he would seek legal advice "on what recourse I have got through the courts to defend my integrity and to clear my name". He was reacting to reports he had been personally implicated in violence.

On Tuesday the TEC disclosed that a task group investigating hit squads in Natal had said there appeared to be evidence linking killer groups to Mr Buthelezi's office.

An interim report submitted by the task group accused staff in Mr Buthelezi's office of distributing automatic weapons to certain tribal chiefs.

Disclosures about the hit squad prompted the TEC management committee to pass a resolution mandating it to take whatever steps necessary to ensure free and fair elections in Natal. It was suggested the kwaZulu Police be brought under the jurisdiction of the South African Police.

Ramaphosa on Options for Free Poll in Natal-KwaZulu

MB2403082194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 24 Mar 94

[Text] The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] has two options to ensure a free poll in Natal-KwaZulu in next month's election. So says ANC [African National Congress] Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa. Either the TEC should take administrative control of KwaZulu or it should adopt a military choice of deploying a combined security force in the region to defend polling stations.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Ami Nanackchand] Speaking at an election rally at Phoenix, north of Durban, Mr. Ramaphosa said the TEC was determined to go ahead with the elections even though there was resistance from some quarters to the first nonracial poll. He said the TEC had an obligation to protect the taxpayer from threats to his right to vote.

[Ramaphosa] And this the Transitional Executive Council must do. If we don't do that, then it will have failed in its task of making sure that elections do take place on a free and fair basis in Natal, and we do have the SADF [South African Defense Force], and the South African Police, and we have the National Peacekeeping Force, and those forces will just have to come to the defense of the people, to come to the defense of democracy, to come to the defense of the election process. And if Buthelezi does not like it, then tough luck for him. He is in big trouble. [end recording]

Situation in Ciskei Reportedly Returning to Normal**Gqozo Held at Military Base**

*MB2303154494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Text] Our representative in Ciskei reports that members of the security forces have decided to return to work in the interest of the state. The rebellion by security forces was the reason for Brigadier Oupa Gqozo's decision to stand down as leader of Ciskei yesterday. Brig. Gqozo is reportedly being held at a military base in Bisho. The volatile situation, which developed at the stadium in the capital this afternoon, was defused when Brig. Gqozo failed to arrive and address the crowd. Fires are reported to have broken out in two prisons where inmates are demanding a general amnesty.

Goosen Comments on Situation

*MB2403052894 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television
Network in English 1730 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Telephone interview with newly appointed Ciskei administrator Pieter Goosen by announcer Astrid Ascar—live]

[Text] [Ascar] We have been trying to get hold of Brig. Gqozo on the line from his residence in Bisho to tell us the reasons behind his decision, but unfortunately he can't be reached by telephone. Meanwhile, however, the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] has appointed two joint administrators in Ciskei. One of these administrators is South African Ambassador Pieter Goosen, who joins us now on the line from Ciskei. Good evening Mr. Goosen, and welcome to Newline.

[Goosen] Good evening.

[Ascar] The obvious question to start off with: Do you think the situation in Ciskei was such that it warranted the brigadier stepping down?

[Goosen] Brig. Gqozo must have decided that the situation warranted that request because this is not a takeover by the South African Government or the Transitional Executive Council of an existing administration. It is a request from Brig. Gqozo to the South African Government and the Transitional Executive Council to place his administration with that of his own. [sentence as heard]

[Ascar] What do you think would have happened had the brigadier not stepped down?

[Goosen] It would be speculation. What we've had in Ciskei was a protest by the Ciskeian civil servants on matters affecting their conditions of service, primarily pension, but also matters concerning their conditions of employment, which I think is not only restricted to the Ciskeian civil servants but could be described as of a universal interest to civil servants throughout South Africa.

[Ascar] Will you, as the TEC-appointed administrator, be able to address these concerns of civil servants?

[Goosen] Well, we will certainly address them. Whether or not we will be able to effectively solve them is another matter, but we will certainly try to do exactly that. I am encouraged by a meeting which was held this afternoon by the task force on the public service, consisting of Minister Sam de Beer and Philip Dexter, who were appointed by the TEC, who met representatives of Ciskei today, and my impression is very positive that there is a willingness on the side of the Ciskeian civil servants to cooperate in rendering services to the citizens and people of Ciskei.

[Ascar] Should the civil servants continue to strike, what action would be taken, or do you think it will affect the situation?

[Goosen] I'm not aware. We discussed....[pauses] We were informed that there were certain groups of civil servants who intended striking or had intended striking some time ago, and we have obviously appealed to them to give the new administration a chance to look into their grievances, and my distinct impression there also is that they will do so.

[Ascar] Mr. Goosen, there have been reports that the brigadier is indeed under house arrest. Are you able to clarify that situation at all?

[Goosen] As far as I know, he is not under house arrest. There is not, as far as I can gather, a feeling of kicking anybody out or fighting with anybody. I think we all would like to see a smooth transition, including dealing with the presence of Brig. Gqozo.

[Ascar] It's said that about 5,000 Ciskeians gathered at a stadium today and waited for Brig. Gqozo to address them. The brigadier did not arrive. Do you know of any reason why he did not arrive?

[Goosen] Well, the obvious reason would be that the brigadier as from yesterday has stepped down, and when the new administration effectively took over as from this morning, he must have felt that there was nothing really he could tell them as he had relinquished all powers.

[Ascar] Did the new administration, as you refer to it, address the 5,000 Ciskeians at the stadium?

[Goosen] Not the administration, because at that time we were not formally appointed, but members of the TEC did address the civil servants.

[Ascar] Would you say that the members of the TEC have been welcomed to Ciskei?

[Goosen] I think their presence and the visit here has been a great success.

[Ascar] And what lies ahead, what will the next step be?

[Goosen] The next step will be for me and my coadministrator, Reverend Finka, to get together in the morning

with a member or more of the TEC to formulate our plan of action. Certainly high on the agenda would be to address these grievances from the civil servants as they were put to us today.

[Ascar] Mr. Goosen, we are hoping to have an interview with Rev. Finka on the line from Ciskei. We thank you for your participation.

[Goosen] Thank you.

TEC Official on Ciskei Defense Force

MB2303194994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1924
GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] King William's Town March 23 SAPA—High level discussions were underway on Wednesday [23 March] night over the Ciskei Defence Force [CDF]—which did not send a delegate to a vital afternoon meeting between a Transitional Executive Council [TEC] team and representatives of the territory's civil servants.

Speaking at a press conference at South Africa's Ciskei Embassy in King William's Town, leader of the TEC mission to the territory, Zam Titus, said the TEC was going to ensure that the CDF was "brought aboard".

He said the TEC team had no direct communication with the homeland army. It had spoken to some army representatives at Bisho stadium earlier on Wednesday, at the rally which was to have been addressed by former leader Brig Oupa Gqozo. "They indicated then they wanted to regroup as an army and reassess their situation and their position."

He said the "CDF situation" was being addressed at a high level. "But I can't really make any announcement right now. I'll be contacting a number of eminent leaders in South Africa tonight on the matter."

He said he did not know who was in charge of the CDF but was given to understand by the SA Defence Force that they knew.

Earlier, a highly placed source in the Ciskei government said he understood that members of the CDF had told Brig Gqozo on Wednesday afternoon that they wanted him back as head of state. Asked if this could not be merely to ensure that Brig Gqozo dealt with their pension problems, he said: "That's not the way I heard it. The military were cross with the police. It seems there might be some tension there."

Titus on Efforts To Resolve Crisis

MB2303204394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2005
GMT 23 Mar 94

[By Ben MacLennan]

[Text] King William's Town March 23 SAPA—Former Ciskei leader Brig Oupa Gqozo was on Wednesday [23

March] night packing his bags to leave his official residence, and all his ministers are to be given the sack.

Speaking at a press conference at South Africa's Ciskei Embassy in King William's Town on Wednesday, leader of a Transitional Executive Council [TEC] task force Mr Zam Titus also said the SADF [South African Defense Force] was fully aware of the situation in all parts of Ciskei and ready to take action at a moment's notice.

He declined to say whether the SADF was already in the territory.

He said he understood that Brig Gqozo was still at the presidential palace in Bisho, but busy packing.

Earlier Ciskei's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mickey Webb, said he had had a glass of grape juice with Brig Gqozo in the palace that afternoon. "He's packing his suitcase. His wife is arranging his belongings."

Mr Titus said Ciskei's ministers were no longer in power or in control. "We will be talking to them tomorrow about how they move out...they are out and that is the situation and that is quite clear."

The TEC team met representatives of the territory's civil servants on Wednesday evening and a follow-up meeting would be arranged within the next fortnight.

The task force said in a statement after the meeting that a process to look into the grievances of public servants had been established.

Grievances already identified would be given urgent attention.

A member of the TEC task force on the civil service, Philip Dexter, said Ciskei government workers should not be concerned about their pensions.

The task force was going to ensure "real transparency" on issues such as this.

He said the safety of pensions was guaranteed in the constitution—the strongest guarantee one could get.

The new administration, headed by joint administrators Piet Goosen and Rev Bongani Finca, would ensure that all civil servants would have the right to join the union of their choice.

He said the TEC team would have to move into the government offices in Bisho as soon as possible to establish a physical presence there. On Thursday the team would be review the positions of department heads.

Mr Titus said he would be in charge of reviewing the territory's laws, in co-operation with a larger team. "For starters we simply have to provide that all existing laws will continue," he said. However, unjust laws would be changed.

The joint administrators of Ciskei would review Ciskei's representation on the TEC.

Steps would be taken on Thursday to ensure a proper inventory of public property was compiled.

People asked Mr Titus whether stability could be restored to Ciskei within two or three days. He was confident that the territory was moving towards this situation. "We already have the co-operation of everyone that matters. The TEC, working hand in hand with the South African Government, are in effective control of the situation."

SADF Monitoring Ciskei

*MB2403112594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1101
GMT 24 Mar 94*

[Report by B. MacLennan]

[Text] East London March 24 SAPA—The South African Defence Force [SADF] was monitoring Ciskei but there appeared to be no need for it to move into the territory, an SADF spokesman said on Thursday [24 March]. She said SADF personnel in King William's Town were scheduled to meet the joint administrators of Ciskei later on Thursday, and would then "decide what is happening".

At the moment, however, the situation was "quite quiet".

It was reported that the ANC had called a rally in Bisho on Thursday morning.

... rally called on Wednesday dissolved inconclusively after former Ciskei leader Brig Oupa Gqozo failed to turn up, and representatives of the African National Congress and the Transitional Executive Council were prevented from addressing the crowd by a failure in the public address system.

Ciskei police, whose strike on Tuesday led to the toppling of the Gqozo government, met on Thursday afternoon at the Bisho Police College.

A warrant officer, who answered the telephone in the office of the commander of the college, would not say what the meeting was about.

A police captain described the situation as tense.

Ambulance Workers Blockade Parliament

*MB2403115794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1116
GMT 24 Mar 94*

[By Ben MacLennan]

[Text] Bisho March 24 SAPA—Ciskei ambulance workers on Thursday [24 March] blockaded the entrance to the territory's Parliament with their vehicles, demanding pay parity with their South African counterparts. About 15 ambulances completely blocked the entrance. Drivers and other ambulance personnel sat on the curbs nearby.

A spokesman, Mr Frank Makalima, said the vehicles had been there since 7.45am. He said the protesters had sent a delegation to King William's Town to speak to the Transitional Executive Council task force, which took over administration of the territory earlier this week. Executive Council member Mr Zam Titus said on Wednesday that council team intended to move into the ministerial offices in the parliamentary complex on Thursday.

Near the ambulance drivers, a convoy of South African Defence Force troop carriers, ambulances and armoured vehicles with cannons were parked at the side of the road.

The troops appeared to be observing a rally in progress at the Bisho stadium about a kilometre away. There were police roadblocks on the N2 outside King William's Town, and on the road between Bisho and King William's Town.

Rioting Mdantsane Prisoners Surrender

*MB2403123494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1207
GMT 24 Mar 94*

[Text] Mdantsane March 24 SAPA—Rioting prisoners in Mdantsane jail on Thursday [24 March] surrendered their weapons to warders after being confronted by police from South Africa's Internal Stability Division [ISD]. About one hundred prisoners, some in warders' uniforms, escaped early on Thursday morning after breaking into the administration block and making holes in the asbestos roof.

They also briefly held a number of building workers hostage inside the prison.

One prisoner, convicted robber Thembelani Makeleni, was shot in a thigh and hand by a warder when he refused to heed warnings to return to his cell. Makeleni was given first aid by ISD medics before being taken to hospital.

There had been minor unrest in the prison on Wednesday.

On Thursday most of the staff went to Bisho to attend a court hearing on a strike in which they participated in February, leaving what one described as "very few" members at the prison.

One of the builders, Mr David Weimers, said he was tiling cells when awaiting trial prisoners "came out" and took him and about 15 of his fellow workers hostage. The prisoners seized their angle grinder and cut open all the other cells in the mens' section.

"They held us, they were standing in front of us. They didn't hit us or anything," he said.

The men were freed by ISD policemen who came over the roof, fired warning shots and then lowered a ladder so they could climb to safety.

They prisoners were "badly angry", Mr Weimers said. "They say they have been here too long. They haven't got a government. That's why they want to come out."

The prisoners broke into a storeroom to obtain warders' uniforms used in the escape, ransacked offices, ripped metal window frames out of walls and torched several cells and the bail and fines office.

After the ISD moved in, and prison staff began returning about 11AM, the prisoners moved to one courtyard at the back of the jail.

After negotiations they handed over their weapons to warders, watched by ISD members. A SAPA reporter counted about 250 prisoners in the courtyard, some in convict green, others in civilian clothing. Among the weapons were warders' batons, kitchen knives, pieces of metal including tripods and a garden sickle.

According to a watching warder the prisoners had said they wanted to negotiate with the jail's commanding officer, Maj W Booie, who was apparently amenable to their request.

Firemen hosed down the burned-out cells.

Situation in Lebowa Capital Described as Calm

Further on TEC Takeover

*MB2303183094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1750
GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Report by E Oelofse]

[Text] Pretoria March 23 SAPA—The government has reacted to Lebowa Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike's appeal to the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] to take over financial control of the homeland. Mr Ramodike claimed on Tuesday that matters had worsened since the Department of Regional and Land Affairs had assumed control of the territory. In a statement on Wednesday, Minister of Regional and Land Affairs Andre Fourie said he had the "fullest confidence" in the task team controlling Lebowa's finances. "This is proved by the fact that the task team has already evaluated the files of all Lebowa public servants, except some cases related to the Lebowa Department of Health, and has forwarded its recommendations to the Lebowa Public Service Commission. Of course, this makes a mockery of the chief minister's statement," said Mr Fourie.

Fourie Comments on Pension Issue

*MB2403081494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2355
GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Text] Lebowakgomo March 23 SAPA—The South African Defence Force [SADF] was called in to stop striking civil servants from marching to the Lebowa government's offices on Tuesday [22 March] afternoon after two days of a police strike. Earlier on Tuesday,

striking non-commissioned police officers told their superiors to leave the offices.

The strike concerns police promotions and salaries since the South African Government took financial control of the self-governing territory in September last year. About 30,000 public servants are reported to have joined the strike in sympathy with the dissatisfied policemen. During the day, two Department of Agriculture officials were taken hostage.

After representatives of the strikers negotiated with the SADF, the marchers were allowed to enter the government premises.

The two Department of Agriculture officials were then released unharmed.

Senior officials from other departments were also evicted from their offices. The non-commissioned officers accused their seniors of continuing work while other public servants were on strike.

SA Regional and Land Affairs Minister Andre Fourie, whose department is controlling the homeland's financial affairs, appealed to the civil servants to return to work.

"By striking, you are actively preventing the correction of your and your fellow workers' salaries and its implementation," he said in a statement issued on Wednesday.

He said the money for pensions was available at the banks, but the officials responsible for the distribution were on strike.

He said the South African Government had to exercise control over Lebowa's financial administration due to "maladministration and mismanagement by the Lebowa government which led to serious cash-flow problems".

"The lack of proper and responsible government in Lebowa is the main reason for central government's involvement in this self-governing territory. The situation in Lebowa is a direct consequence of the decisions of and lack of co-operation of Lebowa's Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike," Mr Fourie said.

Mr Ramodike on Tuesday appealed to the Transitional Executive Council to take over financial control of the homeland, charging that matters had worsened since the Department of Regional and Land Affairs had assumed control.

"The takeover and the subsequent reversal of promotions of the civil servants by Minister Andre Fourie have led to a series of strike and sit-ins that had the effect of disrupting services in the region," the chief minister said.

Mr Fourie said the Lebowa civil servants had agreed to return to work in February to help the financial task team to evaluate the personnel files of every Lebowa civil servant, so the team could recommendations with

regard to legitimate salary increases and promotions that were suspended on March 31 last year and refer those recommendations to the Lebowa Public Service Commission for its final approval.

"I have already given the go-ahead that those legitimate promotions and/or salary increases, approved by the Lebowa public service commission, could be rectified immediately.

"I wish to reiterate that I have the fullest confidence in the financial task team in the execution of its duties," he said adding that the team had already evaluated the files of all Lebowa's public servants, "except some cases related to the Lebowa Department of Health", and has forwarded its recommendations to the Public Service Commission.

He said the Lebowa cabinet had taken the "dubious decision" to transfer R2 million [rand] from the pension fund of members of the Legislative Assembly of Lebowa to the Lebowa Police Benefit Fund.

"The fact remains that the Lebowa cabinet decided to take money from a semi-private fund, which had to be buttressed by a financial injection of several million rands, well knowing that their pensions are guaranteed by the constitution for the transition.

"I wish to ask the chief minister where he would have gotten the money from to pay for next month's salaries—again from the pension fund?" Mr Fourie asked.

In Tuesday's statement he referred to an earlier press release in which he said: "The taxpayer should know that, had central government not intervened, the deficit could have been as high as R1 billion, which we have managed to reduce to R340 million."

SADF Takes Control of Key Areas

MB2403114194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 24 Mar 94

[Text] The South African Defense Force has taken control of certain key points in Lebowa. The officer commanding the far north command, Major General Faan Grobbelaar, says the step had followed reports that people were planning to damage key points. General Grobbelaar said that the sites to be guarded included the Lebowa police magazine, to prevent the theft of arms and ammunition. The government building and petrol depot would also be guarded. Other defense force units were being deployed at strategic places to ensure the maintenance of law and order. He said their task was being made difficult by striking Lebowa policemen.

Northwest Christian Democratic Party Withdraws

MB2303174894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1651 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] Johannesburg March 23 SAPA—The Northwest Christian Democratic Party [NCDP] has officially withdrawn its registration for the election, the Independent

Electoral Commission [IEC] said in Johannesburg on Wednesday [23 March]. It said the extension of the deadline for candidate lists to March 25 had allowed for the withdrawal of the NCDP. Printing of the provincial ballot paper for the North-West region had not yet begun, so the NCDP would be excluded from the ballot paper. A total of 26 parties had registered for the election, and 18 were on the National Assembly ballot paper, the IEC said.

DP: No Prospect of Free Election in Western Cape

MB2403102194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 24 Mar 94

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] has issued a strong warning that the election campaign in the Western Cape could lead to an escalation of racial violence. Addressing a meeting in Wellington, DP candidate Hennie Bester proposed that parties take urgent steps to prevent the situation from getting out of hand. In another development the DP has dropped its plans to open an information office on the campus of the University of the Western Cape because the police are unable to give them protection.

[Begin DP Youth Wing Chairman Colin Douglas recording] We have no option but to cancel our events here. We are having an emergency meeting today to see what we can do about the situation, but right now it doesn't look like there's much prospect of a free election here. [end recording]

Blacks Surveyed on Views About Election

MB2403061594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2129 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Report by David Isaacson]

[Text] Johannesburg March 23 SAPA—Twenty-five per cent of black people believe there will be no free choice in the April election, according to the results of a survey by the Institute for Multiparty Democracy released on Wednesday [23 March]. Political analyst Prof Lawrence Schlemmer said a quarter of blacks in Johannesburg might alter their votes because of constraints or perceived constraints.

Only 54 per cent of blacks were confident their votes would not be known by the community. The survey, conducted in February, asked respondents about factors constraining freedom of choice.

In kwaZulu/Natal 44 per cent believed that there was fear among those who did not support the area's dominant party. Forty-nine per cent of blacks said they lived in areas where only one party was dominant.

"These results...provide strong evidence that community pressures and the fear of violence and intimidation will mean that many voters may cast a ballot which is less than fully free and fair."

National Electoral Observer Network Established

*MB2303082394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Text] The newly established National Electoral Observer Network says it intends to recruit and train about 50,000 observers for deployment at 9,000 polling stations countrywide. The network's national coordinator, Mr. Christiaan van der Merwe, said the organization had been set up to involve members of the public in ensuring that the election was free and fair. He said the network observers, who were to be drawn from the community surrounding each polling station, would assist monitors of the Independent Electoral Commission.

Law, Order Minister Comments on ANC Charges

*MB2403094594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0156
GMT 24 Mar 94*

[Text] Cape Town March 23 SAPA—An international investigation would be set in motion if African National Congress [ANC] Western Cape Premier Candidate Allan Boesak provides evidence supporting his allegation that cabinet ministers stole R70 billion [rand] from the state, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said on Wednesday night. "I undertake that, if the ANC [African National Congress] tells us who the guilty people are, an international investigation team will be appointed," he told a cheering crowd of about 500 people at a meeting at the Malibu High School in Blue Downs, a coloured suburb near Cape Town.

"I challenge him to say who it was that was supposed to have put that money in their pockets so that we can investigate the matter properly and put the guilty ones in jail.

"If he does not accept this challenge, then we will know why. I am not a prophet, but I predict he won't accept this challenge."

Mr Kriel was replying to recent allegations by Dr Boesak at a meeting in Moorreesburg that cabinet ministers and national party politicians had "stolen R70 billion of state money" over the last few years. He said the ANC was hell-bent on discrediting the leaders of the NP [National Party].

Referring to a full-page advertisement in Cape newspapers—placed by COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and saying the NP ruled through weapon smuggling and assassination gangs—Mr Kriel said the advert was dishonest.

Nothing about the so-called third force in the SAP [South African Police] had yet been proven.

"What has happened to fairness and justice in South Africa? If Mr (Nelson) Mandela and Mr (Cyril) Ramaphosa find you guilty before it has been proven in a court of law, is this what is going to happen in the new South Africa?

"Why was the advert placed by COSATU? I say it is because COSATU is one of the arms of the octopus that is the ANC. The ANC is too scared to place such an advert under its own name because it knows it will run up against the Independent Electoral Commission which would find they have misused the circumstances."

Referring to other allegations by Dr Boesak that coloured children had poor examination results because of poor education facilities provided by the NP, Mr Kriel said the government had built more schools and trained more teachers than any other government before it.

"The NP has never told children to boycott their classes or teachers to engage in chalk-downs. We will never sell our children out for political gains. The future of South Africa lies in the hands of our children.

"We say the ANC must leave our children alone so that they can learn and become useful citizens of this country so they can break the circle of poverty. They can only do that if they are educated."

Chaos threatened on several occasions during question time when a contingent of about 70 ANC supporters were vociferously shouted down by the rest of the audience.

ANC Considering Code of Conduct for MPs

*MB2403102894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0841
GMT 24 Mar 94*

[Text] Cape Town March 24 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] is considering a code of conduct for its members of Parliament that will prohibit them from any other work, spokesman Carl Niehaus told a Cape-based newspaper on Wednesday [23 March]. At present, many MPs continue to hold the commercial jobs they held when elected, earning additional incomes as businessmen, lawyers, farmers and company directors. MPs currently earn a state income of R179,800 [rand] a year, comprising a salary of R90,800, a transport allowance of R55,000 and a daily expenses allowance of R34,000.

Mr Niehaus said the restriction on other work would ensure MPs devoted their full attention to parliamentary duties. It would also minimise corruption.

If the proposal is accepted by the ANC, there is a strong possibility it will be tabled in Parliament as a measure applying to all MPs.

A National Party MP who did not want to be named said there were two reasons why MPs should be allowed to

continue other work: it made them financially independent and so less vulnerable to corruption, and it gave them valuable practical skills that could be directed to parliamentary work.

Whenever a commercial concern was discussed in Parliament, any MPs with links to it were obliged to declare their interests and recuse themselves from the discussion, he said.

Although MPs' incomes looked high, there were many hidden costs; for example, they had to maintain two households, one in Cape Town where Parliament sat and one in their constituency.

*** ANC Women's League, Personalities Profiled**

94AF0114B Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 25 Jan 94 p 19

[Article by Alet van der Westhuizen: "ANC's Women's League Will Not Tolerate New Government's 'Games'"]

[Text] Over the years, the Women's League of the ANC [African National Congress] has been at the forefront of the struggle to emancipate women.

But that is not where the struggle ends. On the contrary, it is possible that the struggle is only now beginning, in light of the fact that the Women's League will have to defend itself against "games" by a new government.

This is what Nosiviwe Mapisa, 38, the League's secretary-general, tells me.

Sitting behind a big desk in her office at ANC headquarters in Johannesburg, she is precise and deliberate about the future of women in South Africa, especially after the 27 April election.

"Our struggle for the rights and recognition of women will continue even after the ANC has come to power. We will not tolerate any unreasonableness or games from a new government."

"We have a future vision for all the women of South Africa, and for that reason we will insist that they have at least a 30-percent representation in the future government."

According to Mapisa, it is also a given that the government of the future will have to be "gender sensitive" and that women must be able to make their contribution to the writing of a constitution.

The most important short-term objective that the Women's League now has is to draw up a manifesto of women's rights before the 27 April election. "The manifesto must be ready so that it can be put on the table when the electors meet after the election."

Mapisa says that when the ANC comes to power, that will be a victory for many oppressed people, but that is not where the ANC's work ends. "It does not matter who

leads the country in the future; that government must also provide for the needs of women.

"The government will have to protect women through legislation and keep them from being vulnerable as they are now."

According to Mapisa, the Women's League does not foresee functioning as a separate organization in the future. "There is no longer any need for a bunch of different women's organizations."

"It is necessary that a single women's movement be formed that can function nationally."

"If we really want to see to it that women in the future are recognized and noticed, programs will have to be offered on the national level. That is why it is important that an umbrella organization be formed that speaks on behalf of all women."

As far as development is concerned, women's education is high on the Women's League's agenda. "Rectifying action will be useless in the future until women are brought up to a level where they can meet the demands made of them."

"There are still many illiterate women in South Africa. It is to them that we must now reach out so that they too can learn skills that will allow them to contribute to the future of the country."

There is no ambiguity within the ranks of the Women's League on the question of common law. "We are completely opposed to that on principle, because in the first place it affects only African women, and in the second place it is only to the detriment of women most of the time."

"The Women's League even feels that it is its duty to educate those women who are still subject to common law."

According to Mapisa, there are still many women, especially in rural areas, who do not know what their rights as women are. "And for the rest of their lives they will be inferiors in the eyes of their community and husbands, because they do not know better."

"There are many women, such as we in the Women's League, who are more enlightened and independent. And it is our duty to impress upon women that they have rights, too."

"We do not intend by this to destroy all traditions and culture through our efforts. On the contrary, the doors of culture will in fact be opened. But the Women's League believes that culture and traditions that adversely affect women must be questioned," she says.

The reason for violence, Mapisa says, is that people are finally moving toward freedom.

She believes that there are forces that are opposed to the liberation process and that are trying to divide the people of this country.

Despite the violence, however, the League's policy is to reach out to all the women of South Africa.

"By way of the National Women's Coalition, we are reaching out to Inkatha women, especially those in Natal where the violence is the worst.

"We believe that the time will come when all the women of the country will be able to stand together, because they accept the emergence of a new South Africa. That means that it will not happen over night, but if we are all willing to work for it, it is not impossible."

[Box, p 19]

Women's League's New Structure

- Winnie Mandela, president
- Thandi Modise, vice president
- Nosiviwe Mapisa, secretary general
- Bathabile Dlamini, deputy secretary general
- Adelaide Tambo, treasurer

Other members:

- Ntombi Shope (Eastern Transvaal)
- Lulama Xingwana (PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging])
- Stella Sgcau (Transkei)
- Neziwa Jordaan (Grens)
- Manto Shabalala (Southern Transvaal)
- Sally Peterson (PWV)
- Hilda Ndude (Western Cape Province)
- Nompumelelo Madlala (PWV)
- Nomaindia Mfeketho (Western Cape Province)
- Mavivi Manzini (PWV)
- Nkosazana Zuma (Southern Natal)
- Baleka Kgotsile (PWV)
- Miranda Ncuku (Natal Midlands)
- Nomvula Mokonyane (PWV)
- Ruth Mompoti (Northern Cape Province)
- Lindiwe Zulu (PWV)
- Nomatyala Hangana (Western Cape Province)
- Maureen Madumise (Northern Orange Free State)
- Keibone Gumbi (PWV)
- Sayo Skeyiya (Southern Natal)

NP, ANC Spokesmen Discuss Lessons of Sharpeville

MB2203180494 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1730 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Interview with NP spokesman Piet Coetzer and ANC PWV Regional Secretary Paul Mashatile by announcers Reggie Morobe and Xoli Mazibuko on the 'Newsline' program—live]

[Text] [Morobe] We are now joined in the studio by an ANC [African National Congress] and a National Party

representative. I must admit that we had invited the PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] and it acknowledged receipt of our invitation, but the gentleman or lady who was supposed to represent them is not here yet. Let me welcome the gentlemen here, Mr Mashatile and Mr Coetzer. Good evening and welcome to you gentlemen.

Perhaps it would be wise to start with you Mr Coetzer and look at the history. This one might say is part of the history that your apartheid policies created. We saw some victims there, we saw some hardships which people went through. How do you explain this today?

[Coetzer] Well, I don't think that one can really explain history, or explain it away. I think what is important is that we remember, first of all, that we tried to learn from history and the mistakes of the past and use these celebrations—if you want to—as a day of remembrance as well as a day of reconciliation. I personally have some vivid memories of that day. I was a 14-year-old boy growing up in Vanderbijlpark right next to Sharpeville. So it left some emotional impressions on me as well. I was lucky I grew up in a home where my parents taught me to respect people and I experienced Sharpeville in a certain way. And I think that we should join hands to ensure that our country never slips into that kind of situation again.

[Morobe] So you're not trying to reap, perhaps out of people's tragedy, you're not trying to reap a point here by saying that you want to convert people's tragedy into reconciliation, how do you put that right?

[Coetzer] Well, the fact of the matter is: If we're going to just relive the animosities of the past, then we will not build a new nation, and I think that is the challenge of today. It is to learn from the past and to construct a better future for all the children of South Africa.

[Morobe] Let's come to Mr. Mashatile, I'll give you a chance just now. How do you read the day?

[Mashatile] Firstly, let me say that we are shocked to hear about the death of 21 prisoners in Queenstown Prison today. I would like to firstly send our sympathies to the families of those who died, and hope that this matter will be given the necessary attention. Coming back to Sharpeville. Sharpeville to us is the day in which we remember the struggles of our people who faced the brutality of the National Party regime, and we are saying that it is a day in which we draw courage that our people fought relentlessly. They were facing a violent system of oppression, and fought all the way to ensure that today we are on the brink of a new South Africa. And in fact I want to say that today, in particular this year, we are seeing Sharpeville in a different context. Our theme today was Never Again and we are saying that in the future of this country never again shall people be brutally murdered as it happened in the past. Never again shall there be massacres of innocent people when they protest and have legitimate grievances, and we are saying that we mark this day today to close that chapter, the chapter of brutality and murder through state authorities. And

we are saying that we are moving toward a new era, but we will always remember that we were under a system that ruled people through terror, through brutality and murder.

[Morobe] What about the fact that now Mr. Coetzer here speaks of reconciliation, he wants to look back on the day as a day of reconciliation? Do you want to read that from now on? After the elections, how do you look at Sharpeville, the 21st?

[Mashatile] Yes, we are for reconciliation. In fact, when our president came out of prison, the first thing that he said was that we should work for reconciliation. The point I'm making is that we will always remember where we come from, and that Sharpeville has to be remembered not only as a particular day where we remember people who were killed—the 69 people who were killed—but as a reflection of the kind of system that we went through to go where we are going now, and of course after April the 27th we will be embarking on programs to ensure that we build a new country. Nation-building is our program, and we have a plan to ensure that when we say never again, it's not just a slogan but we're going to put in place mechanisms that are going to ensure that we don't only transform the political system, but the entire security systems and the police are going to be reformed to ensure that they are open and they are accountable to the communities so that the brutality of the past should never surface again.

[Morobe] On the issue of reconciliation. Let me start by asking Mr Coetzer: What did the National Party today actually do to mark this day—your role in this day?

[Coetzer] I think it would be wrong for the National Party to try and—especially at this point in time—to get too directly involved, I think in what is a day of remembrance, I think in the present emotional situation would be a wrong step. I think the important thing for us at this stage is to look on the occasion of remembrance with dignity, to take a low profile, and to keep on reaching out the hand and say: Let's build the future, let's use opportunities in the future to create reconciliation.

But I accept, yes, that we are coming to the end of an episode in our history, and it's important that one finishes those chapters and get it [as heard] behind us.

[Morobe] When you say finish, I find it a little bit difficult in terms of... [pauses] we are talking here of massacres. We are talking here of... [pauses] the whole attack was unleashed to the nation. If you say finish, are you inferring that the people should forget what happened?

[Coetzer] No, no, I'm not saying that we should forget. As I said right from the start, we should remember, yes, we should remember. And we should remember in such a way that we learn from the mistakes of the past. All of us have made mistakes. This was a horrible mistake. It was a tragedy, and yes, together we must ensure that

those sort of tragedies don't happen in future again. So I'm not asking that we should forget. What we're asking for, is let's start building a joint future, and get the divided past behind us.

[Morobe] When you're talking about building, we have seen people who have been maimed, we've seen what has happened. Now where are you going to start? Are you going to start by compensating the people?

[Coetzer] Well, let me say as far as those sorts of subjects are concerned, at the national negotiations various mechanisms had been negotiated by all the major role players involved to ensure that there could be some redresses on some of the issues. That is something that has been negotiated. Remember now, if we're talking about compensation for instance, we're moving after the 27th of April toward a Government of National Unity for the next five years which will create the ideal platform for us jointly to address programs of reconciliation.

[Morobe] But are you not seeing that as part of your responsibility now, also a gesture of showing what reconciliation is all about in terms of attending to...[pauses] some of them, I mean, since then they've never been able to lead a normal life. Wouldn't that be your responsibility as now the government?

[Coetzer] Well, let me say there is a month left before the election. I think that it would be seen as cheap politicking if we tried to now quickly do something, and I think that would be wrong to try and use an occasion like this for narrow party political gain. As we've seen in the insert, I think that Sharpeville has already taken on a wider meaning. Sharpeville was triggered by the PAC, but it's not the PAC only that is involved in the remembrance any more, and I think that that is the challenge—to broaden the base of remembrance. Each of us will remember it in our own way. The important thing is that we don't misuse this at this point in time just for points scoring. I'm not saying that anybody is doing that at this point in time. But I think to ask us to do something quickly now would be wrong. We've negotiated proper structures that can attend to this, and on a joint basis. We have 5 years of a Government of National Unity in front of us. The challenge is to build that national unity.

[Morobe] Paul, Pieter Coetzer is talking about cheap politicking. Is the ANC not using this as part of the election campaigning—cheap politicking on the whole issue of the Sharpeville massacre?

[Mashatile] No, no. I mean, we have always remembered Sharpeville. It's not the first time today. We can never have any cheap politicking. I am saying that Sharpeville, in many respects, is a sad day for us because those who were killed are our people, killed in the context of their fight against oppression. We are saying today that we have to remember where we come from. We must remember that today as we are looking forward to a new Government of National Unity and so on, we must remember what brought us where we are. We are here

because of our people standing up against brutal oppression, and therefore there is no cheap politicking. What we need to do today is to begin to say: How are we going to ensure, as South Africans, that what happened in Sharpeville on 21 March 1960 does not happen again. I'm saying the ANC has a plan to ensure that that should never happen again.

[Morobe] Now the ANC has a plan. I asked Piet Coetzer whether they are going to compensate the people. What is the ANC's plan towards that?

[Mashatile] Well, our plan is a bigger plan because what happened in Sharpeville happened because of a system, a system that was in place that ensured that police in this country were trained to protect that system and if need be, protect it brutally and use all sorts of methods, terror and so on. Now our plan, firstly, is to ensure that that system must go. The system of apartheid must go, you must bring into place a democratic system, bring about a new government, accountable government, a government of the people that will ensure that the security forces are there to serve the people. Once you have that plan in place, then you'd make sure that you never have police in this country that are going to do anything that goes against the people, but will do everything to protect the people. Now the bigger challenge for this country is to remove that system, and on 27 April we are saying that that system will be gone, and we'll have a new system that will then put into place that big plan that will be driven by the new government, of course, a Government of National Unity, as Piet Coetzer has said, to begin to build reconciliation, nation-building, but more importantly, to ensure that the kind of revelations that we are seeing today, of supplying arms to people by top generals does not take place. That is the plan that we have.

[Mazibuko] Let me just stick with you again, Paul, here. Within the same context of a plan that you are mentioning, I've seen the (?agony) in Sharpeville today. The platform is being used more as a campaigning platform towards elections. How do you rectify the people's sorrow vis-a-vis the campaigning for votes?

[Mashatile] Well, our campaign is part of our struggle. Election campaign, to us, is not a child's play. It's not a game, it's part and parcel of the continuation of the struggle that has been fought over 300 years, and therefore any platform, whether it is a funeral, whether it is a commemoration service of people who have died in this struggle, must be seen as part of that struggle. So we are saying today, when we talk about elections and a new government and a need to vote, we are expressing the will of those people who died in the course of this struggle, and therefore we have a duty to express that those people who died in Sharpeville were not going to steal some sugar somewhere. Those people were expressing the fact that they do not accept the system of oppression that imposed the pass system on them. This

coming election is addressing that system, to remove it, therefore we must speak about elections in days like the Sharpeville day today.

[Mazibuko] So you don't see any dichotomy in terms of politicking, or cheap politicking, as you used the term earlier?

[Mashatile] No, no, because people died in context of struggle. If we don't talk about the need to vote in meetings like this, we will be betraying those people who had fallen in the course of the struggle, seeking this new change. So it is in the interests of the entire oppressed people to ensure that any given chance, whatever advances the course of the struggle must be on the top of our agenda.

[Mazibuko] OK, let's come to you, Piet Coetzer. It comes back here to some people's minds—they say all the National Party has done is now in the nineties, it's only taken us 34 years back. There were peaceful protests then, people were trying to express a desire. It's only now that you are coming back to that. In real terms, there is no real reform that you have come up with.

[Coetzer] Well, let me say, first of all, in reaction to the question of ANC plans, and ANC plans for reconciliation. I think that's a dangerous approach. That's one of the mistakes we made in the past, and that was, that one party alone tried to make plans. Apartheid is already dead. We are already busy with reconstructing a future. A joint plan was made and negotiated at the constitutional negotiations. We're in the process of executing, jointly that plan. The pass laws were scrapped 9 years ago. In 1985 already the pass laws were scrapped. That is not an issue of this campaign. What should be an issue of this campaign is how we are going to reconstruct South Africa, how we're going to build a better future. I must say I find it a little bit disturbing if one party is trying to say that they alone will make plans. That is against the whole spirit of what was negotiated, against the whole spirit of a Government of National Unity. Yes, plans must be made, yes, some plans have already been made, and are waiting for execution by a government of national unity, joint plans. That's what we need now.

[Mazibuko] OK, fine. Move on then to the issue of taking us 34 years ago. There were peaceful protests.

[Coetzer] Yes. I say again, Sharpeville was a tragic mistake. It's not the only mistake that was made. There were other mistakes made, many mistakes made on all sides. But I don't think today that what South Africa needs is for accusations to be thrown across. That will bring us nowhere. What we must talk about is, what have we learned from the past, and...

[Mazibuko, interrupting] What is it that you have learned from the past, because here we've seen... [pauses] your reply has been more repression when people came up with such protests, it's been more repression. What's your new reply now?

[Coetzer] Well, what I'm saying is, one of the plans that have already been negotiated is a joint negotiated constitution that will take us to free democratic elections. One of the plans that has been made jointly is a Government of National Unity. The biggest mistake we can make—and repeating the past—is for one party on its own to try and make plans for everybody. The point is, we're going into an election that will ensure that we have a truly representative government, but a Government of National Unity, that should jointly build a new future.

[Mazibuko] OK, gentlemen, I want you to give me—I'm moving towards the end of this discussion now—I want you to give me the plans of what you see for the day. What do you see after the elections if we commemorate or we have a day of remembrance, what do you see as 21 March under a new dispensation, perhaps the government of national unity?

[Mashatile] Well, as I said earlier, the first step to us is that we must work towards elections, get everybody to vote for the party of their choice, and ensure that we bring into place a new government. That is the first step. That government will then begin to implement a plan to redress the imbalances of the past. When I talk about the plan, I'm not saying that there is no new constitution negotiated which is a joint plan; there's no Government of National Unity. All I'm saying is that when we go into that Government of National Unity we must have a plan as the ANC, and we welcome all other parties...

[Mazibuko, interrupting] What is the plan?

[Mashatile] Our plan is that we have to reform the security forces. We must ensure that we have a transparent and accountable police force; a police force that will work closely with the communities. We have already in fact started that process, we are discussing with a lot of people, including the South African Police, so that when the political system changes, we don't only change the political system, but we change all other institutions of the state that are going to be ensuring that the lives of our people change, and reforming the police is one of those plans.

[Coetzer] I would like to return to Sharpeville Day per se, and you ask me how do I see Sharpeville Day in the future? I think that one must, first of all, see it in a broader context. I think that we need to sit down as part of the process of reconstruction and reconciliation after the election, and that is to reevaluate all our public holidays. I can foresee a day in the near future, come next year, when Sharpeville Day could be one of the public holidays, a day of remembrance. Yes, there are other public holidays like the Day of the Vow which is very important to Afrikaner people, that needs to be addressed. I think that we need to address jointly that whole broader issue and create a way in which we remain sensitive for one another's past and the things that are important to one another.

[Mazibuko] Mr. Coetzer, I'm afraid I have to cut you there. We have completely run out of time. Thank you for coming through, Mr. Mashatile.

[Coetzer] Thank you very much for the opportunity.

Union on State's 'Apathetic' Attitude To Police Personnel

MB2303125694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1038 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Report by E. Oelofse]

[Text] Pretoria March 23 SAPA—The South African Police Union [SAPU] has condemned the government's "apparently apathetic attitude" towards police personnel. In a statement on Wednesday, SAPU said it was a shocking fact, particularly when seen in the light of what was happening in self-governing areas, that politicians could "play with" the country's future.

"It is obvious the government has no idea of the perilous circumstances that have laid low the morale of police personnel to its present dangerous level," the statement said.

SAPU claimed to have had no reaction from government to a memorandum handed to the state president more than a month ago in which it was clearly spelled out that immediate attention had to be given to the "reasonable demands" of police personnel. The union warns that it will not for much longer be in a position to ward off "drastic labour unrest" in police ranks.

SAPU has demanded immediate salary adjustments for its members to bring them in line with members of the National Peacekeeping Force and also that immediate attention be given to the perilous working conditions of its members.

SADF, APLA Discussing 'Everything' at Undisclosed Venue

MB2303183194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1803 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] Pretoria March 23 SAPA—The South African Defence Force [SADF] on Wednesday [23 March] afternoon declined to disclose the venue of its meeting with the Pan Africanist Congress' [PAC] military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA].

The international news agency REUTERS quoted the PAC's Deputy Secretary-General Tobile Gola as saying the meeting—due to last two or three days—was being held at a conference centre on Pretoria's eastern outskirts.

However, SADF spokesman Col John Rolt said as far as the SADF was concerned the meeting was taking place at a venue in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area and was expected to last until Friday. "The SADF cannot unilaterally disclose the venue of the

meeting and therefore we still stand by our earlier information that the meeting is held at a venue in the PWV area," Col Rolt said.

REUTERS, in its earlier report, said the SADF and APLA met for the first time on South African soil on Wednesday to discuss an end to hostilities.

According to the report Mr Gola said the meeting was expected to cover "everything". "It deals with all issues in relation to the future situation, the integration and the amnesty for APLA members. They will talk about the new army," he said. "There must be agreement on all issues. We need peace in this country," he added.

The report also quoted SADF spokesman Nick Sendall as having described the talks—with about eight people on each side—as "very exploratory". They were about "what we do, what they do, and what we both look like". They would attempt to find common ground for further talks, he said.

Transkei Military Leader Criticizes Part-Time SADF Call Up

MB2403061494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2133 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Report by S. Denny]

[Text] Umtata March 23 SAPA—Transkei military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa on Wednesday [23 March] criticised the call-up of part-time SA Defence Force [SADF] members for the election and called for the mobilisation of all forces, including those of the TVBC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] homelands, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] and the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA].

"It is obvious that the decision does not emanate from the (Transitional Executive Council) sub-council on defence, but is a unilateral decision by the government," he said in a statement in Umtata on Wednesday. Gen Holomisa said all forces, "including the TBVC armies, policemen, MK and APLA", should be mobilised for the election to maintain law and order.

"The mobilisation of the SADF can only be construed as an attempt by the white establishment to intimidate and con voters into voting for a particular party," he said.

National Peacekeeping Force Might Recruit More Troops

MB2403061194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2124 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Report by J. Rees]

[Text] Bloemfontein March 23 SAPA—The National Peacekeeping Force [NPKF] could recruit more than 4,000 additional troops next month, depending on the availability of training bases and accommodation,

NPKF Commander Gen Gabriel Ramushwana said on Wednesday [23 March]. He said the force was urgently looking for new bases with adequate accommodation for the NPKF's second intake, due in mid-April. The additional troops would be deployed after the elections if necessary.

Three battalions of troops, numbering about 3,000, have completed training at the De Brug camp near Bloemfontein and are undergoing evaluation before deployment next month. Another battalion is near the end of its training at Koeberg near Cape Town.

Gen Ramushwana said he and his commanders were not too concerned about the looming election date or the numbers of troops at hand, but rather concentrated on the quality of the peacekeepers.

He stressed the NPKF was not the only security agency responsible for a peaceful, fair election.

Commission Notes 180 Killed in Natal February Violence

MB2303083894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0813 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] Johannesburg March 23 SAPA—The Human Rights Commission [HRC] said in a statement on Wednesday [23 March] 180 people died in political violence in Natal in February. Although this was lower than the number recorded in the closing months of 1993, the HRC noted that passions were running high in the province and that continued attacks had created a level of frustration and tension.

The HRC said the Midlands area had witnessed the most deaths with 64 killings. There were four major attacks in the area. At Richmond 12 people were killed in a targeted attack and at Creighton 15 African National Congress supporters were killed.

In the greater Durban area there were 54 deaths; in northern Natal five; 44 on the north coast; and 13 on the south coast.

Prisoners Set Fires at Helderstroom Prison, Western Cape

MB2403095494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0151 GMT 24 Mar 94

[Text] Cape Town March 23 SAPA—Prisoners of the maximum security unit at the Helderstroom prison outside Caledon in the Western Cape on Wednesday [23 March] afternoon set fire to six cells and broke windows, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. The fires were started by setting sheets and mattresses alight.

No one was injured, but considerable damage was caused. About 200 prisoners were involved in the incident.

The fires were apparently started before prisoners were informed they would be allowed to vote in the election.

German Right-Wing Extremists Reportedly Trained in Country

AU2303144094 Berlin DIE TAGESZEITUNG in German 21 Mar 94 p 2

[Report by Willi Germond: "Brown Network From Germany to South Africa"]

[Text] Johannesburg—German and South African authorities are investigating the possibility of an international network by which German right-wing extremists are taken to South Africa. Yesterday morning, German Horst Klentz (57) was arrested, along with his accomplice, Alex Neidnelein, in Boskop, close to the South African capital, Pretoria. Last Monday, there was a gunfight with the South African police.

According to information obtained by DIE TAGESZEITUNG, Klentz, who is wanted in Namibia for murder, belongs to the same network of German right-wing extremists with whom the murderers of South African communist leader Chris Hani, who was killed in April 1993, were in contact. He wrote, among other things, for the neofascist circular DIE AUSCHWITZLUEGE [The Lie About Auschwitz] and used newspaper advertisements to recruit "young, strong people." They were later trained in shooting and bombing techniques on farms in South Africa. Helmut Hornung, who owns a farm on the Sabie River near the city of Graskop in Transvaal, also belongs to the Klentz group in South Africa. Hornung only receives visitors who have been personally recommended by National Democratic Party of Germany functionary Guenter Deckert in Weinheim and Peter Dehous, publisher of the magazine NATION UND EUROPA in Coburg in Upper Franconia. According to Hornung, the German right-wing extremists are still in training on farms in South Africa.

NATION UND EUROPE publisher Dehous was in close contact with South African journalist Arthur Kemp, who procured the addresses of politicians who were to be murdered at the order of Hani's murderers. At that time, Kemp was not arrested because he helped the authorities with their investigations. Before that, he had written articles for NATION UND EUROPA and held lectures before right-wing extremists and the "German-South African Society" in Coburg. Moreover, the Klentz group in South Africa maintains contacts with German neo-Nazi Manfred Roeder, who was released from prison early in 1990. He held lectures when he visited the Cape in early 1993.

During a gunfight last Monday, Thomas Kuntz, who was wanted for aggravated robbery in Germany, was killed. His accomplice Stephan Rays was arrested. Some weeks ago, the two had been watched in the circle of South African right-wing extremists around the formerly illegal radio station, Radio Pretoria.

*** Location of Right-Wing Training Camps Unknown**

94AF0114C Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 17 Jan 94 p 2

[Article by Ronelle Rademeyer: "South African Defense Force Knows Nothing of the Camp Where Rightwing Zulus Are Training"]

[Text] The South African Defense Force (SADF) acknowledged a report yesterday concerning secret training camps in the mountainous slopes between eastern Orange Free State and Natal, where right-wing Zulus are learning the more refined tricks of warfare.

However, a Defense Force spokesman said yesterday that the Defense Force knows nothing about the so-called Alpha base where Zulu recruits are being trained by right-wing instructors in bush warfare, field skills, weapons training, house evacuation, and first aid.

Concerning the revelation that active members of the SADF are part of the corps of instructors at the Alpha base, the spokesman said that it is unclear whether these members are part of the Permanent Force or of the Citizen Force.

Mr. Leonard Veenendal, former "chief of staff" of the Order of the Boer Nation and now a "commander" at the base, told RAPPORT that some of the instructors are active members of the Defense Force.

Concerning the revelation that extreme rightwingers and Zulus are active behind the scenes in putting the dissolved 32d Battalion back on its feet, Army spokesman Colonel John Rolt said that people who are no longer part of the Army can work for whomever they wish.

The "new" 32d Battalion will supposedly be part of a specialist unit of the Zulu and right-wing forces.

Military cooperation between the rightwingers and the Zulus is part of the preparations for fighting the "bloody struggle" between the ANC and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] in the lead-up to the 27 April election.

The recruits are groups of Zulus who have been designated for this training by indunas [chiefs]. The training lasts seven weeks.

The Zulus who are trained at the camps will also be available to patrol farms and "hunt and wipe out" APLA [Azania People's Liberation Army] terrorists that are attacking farms.

*** SDU Member Boasts of Bloodletting**

94AF0114A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 13 Jan 94 p 1

[Article by Peet Kruger: "Katlhong Member of Self-Defense Unit Tells How They Eradicate People: 'We Kill the Enemy Like Chickens'"]

[Text] A senior member of an ANC [African National Congress]-affiliated self-defense unit (SDU) in Kattlehong has admitted that he and his companions murder "enemies of the people" like "chickens" because they do not deserve to live if they do not understand the will of the people.

The SDU member said in an interview broadcast yesterday evening by the BBC's Radio 4 in London that he does not know how many people he has already murdered, because he does not keep count.

Yesterday, both the National Party [NP] and the ANC condemned the SDU member's shocking remarks. The NP said that it would ask the Law and Order Subcouncil of the Executive Transition Council (ETC) to look into the matter.

The SDU member, whose alias is Tembo, told the BBC reporter that he and his companions commit the murders to protect the community. He recognizes that murder is wrong in the eyes of God, but the situation around them forces them to do it.

They will be glad if the Peace Force stabilizes the situation and the SDU members can get "normal" work.

Tembo said this about his routine work as murderer: "I don't think about it. It doesn't bother me, because the situation is one where if we kill a certain person...it's like...for me it is like I have killed a chicken, because I see no reason for him to live if he does not understand what the will of the people is...what it is that we are fighting for."

When asked about the matter, NP spokesman Mr. Marthinus van Schalkwyk said that the NP regards this as such a serious indication that the ANC's SDUs are responsible for much of the violence that he will ask the Law and Order Subcouncil of the ETC to take a close look at the matter.

"This proves that the ANC's attempts to blame others for the violence is a massive disinformation campaign," he said.

ANC spokesman Mr. Carl Niehaus expressed his shock over the SDU member's remarks and said that this is unacceptable.

He said "by way of explanation, not justification" that the remarks must be viewed against the background of societal decline and violence in the region.

It is a tragic indication of the circumstances under which young people have grown up, where violence has become part of their lives.

"The ANC's position is clear. This (the murders) is unacceptable. The ANC will do everything possible to end this."

Mr. Niehaus said that the ANC is working on a program to restructure SDUs insofar as that is possible. The ANC

is trying to draw up guidelines to ensure that SDUs do not take the offensive, but rather act only in self-defense.

It is the duty of everyone in South Africa to improve socio-economic conditions in places such as Tokoza and Kattlehong in the Eastern Rand so that such people can have a meaningful future. The hostel problem must also be ironed out.

Cooperation among all political parties and the entire community is necessary for that, as provided for in the holistic plan being worked on by President F.W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela, as well as the ETC.

"This must not be used for political propaganda. It is a problem that must be solved," Mr. Niehaus said.

Armcor on 'Disappearance' of Enriched Uranium
MB2303180194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1710 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] Pretoria March 23 SAPA—The "disappearance" of 25kg of highly enriched uranium from South Africa's aborted nuclear bomb programme could not be ascribed to theft or a secret sale but to allowable chemical process losses, Armcor's [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] Executive Manager Tielman de Waal said on Wednesday [23 March].

He told a media briefing—a year after the announcement that South Africa would terminate its nuclear bomb capability and destroy seven bombs, six of them completed—that international nuclear energy inspectors from Vienna had investigated the recorded 25kg deficiency and ascribed it to normal losses resulting from the chemical processes which the material had been subjected to.

The highly enriched uranium extracted from the devices and stored in South Africa could be used as medical isotopes. Worth about R300 million [rand], it was a valuable national asset.

Mr de Waal said destruction of the devices was continuing and the metal parts, which had already been sawn up, would be sawn into smaller parts and melted in furnaces in the next three months.

To his knowledge none of the technicians associated with the project had sold their skills abroad.

Mr de Waal said South Africa never tested any of its nuclear bombs, but the head of Armcor's missiles department Deon Smith said there was no doubt they would have worked.

A Japanese television researcher who attended the briefing is producing a programme drawing parallels between South Africa's nuclear disarmament programme and North Korea's nuclear programme which is seen as a threat to Japan.

South African Press Review for 24 Mar

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[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

'Selective Morality' of Foreign Community—"There has been a strange silence from church leaders over the execution of two Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement, AWB] members who, no matter that their organisation is neo-Fascist, were still human beings who did not deserve to be killed in Mmabatho in this horrendous fashion," declares the page-6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 22 March. "We have heard no word from the dozens of foreign peace observers and monitors about the shocking events in Bophuthatswana or from their governments for that matter." THE CITIZEN believes that if kwaZulu Chief Minister Buthelezi "doesn't give the undertakings sought and is Bophuthatswana-ed, the observers and monitors will remain silent and the OAU and other foreign groupings will say 'Serves him right,' no matter how many people are killed. It does suggest a kind of selective morality, but then we have always accused the foreign community of being biased—and this election will not make them take a more objective view." THE CITIZEN also urges the African National Congress (ANC) not to "drive matters to extremes as happened in Bophuthatswana. The Zulus who support Chief Buthelezi are of warrior stock and they will not easily succumb—as they have shown up till now—to imported violence."

THE STAR

Pressure on Buthelezi To Participate in Election—As a result of the ousting of Lucas Mangope in Bophuthatswana and the resignation of Oupa Gqozo in Ciskei, "the pressure on Mangosuthu Buthelezi is now bound to increase," notes a page-20 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 24 March. "The Freedom Alliance which may have bolstered his Ulundi laager is virtually defunct. There are signs of disunity in the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], and the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] is not going to allow kwaZulu to become a no-go area in the election." "The kwaZulu Chief Minister must know that his anti-election platform and machinations around a Zulu kingdom are profoundly misguided tactics. And his chances of emerging from the transition phase with honour are rapidly diminishing." Buthelezi is encouraged to "participate in the election before events overtake him."

Prisoners' Vote 'Blackmail'—A second editorial on the same page notes that the TEC has reversed its decision to exclude certain prisoners from voting in the forthcoming election and says this "has set a disturbing precedent for the manner in which this country will be governed." The impression left by the TEC is that "if people cause sufficient mayhem, those in authority will rather not make a stand. Apologists claim that the country is in

transition; that this is our first all-inclusive election and so on, but they miss the point. Giving in to blackmail merely evades problems; it never settles them."

BUSINESS DAY

Homelands Falling at 'Behest of the ANC'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 24 March in a page-12 editorial finds it is "not necessarily a bad thing" that the homelands should be incorporated into South Africa before their scheduled demise. "What is a cause for concern is that it seems to be happening at the behest of the ANC and that the fall of each dictator serves to remind others where political homage is due." "It is hardly a coincidence that the targets are either ANC opponents or not slavish devotees, and that the ANC faithful such as Transkei military strongman Bantu Holomisa are not threatened by riots, pension demands or other 'spontaneous' outbursts of public concern. Worse, as the ultimate objective is Mangosuthu Buthelezi's kwaZulu, the falling dominoes are more likely to harm the cause of free political activity than help it. The implied threat, if not to sweep away all opponents before the election, is 'do as we say, or else'. This may increase obduracy in Ulundi rather than lead to negotiated or mediated solutions."

Criticism of IMF-ANC Agreement Secrecy—A second editorial on the same page notes that the IMF and the ANC "may well have agreed" that "state deficit spending targets should not be set in concrete. But that felicitous development is unlikely to impress cautious businessmen and foreign bankers demanding more than just ordinary guarantees of fiscal and monetary rectitude of South Africa in this time of abrupt political change. Secrecy over the agreement between government, the ANC and the IMF on the IMF's special \$850m [million] drought relief loan to this country added to the insecurities of financiers looking to South Africa."

SOWETAN

Momentum Toward Dissolution of kwaZulu—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 24 March in a page-14 editorial says the "domino effect" started by the collapse of Lucas Mangope in Bophuthatswana and Oupa Gqozo in Ciskei is likely to raise the "political temperature" in kwaZulu/Natal as the elections draw nearer. "This is both good and bad news. It is good because the re-unification of South Africa is finally about to be realised." The bad news is that "the leaders of kwaZulu are not going to fall as easily as Bophuthatswana and now Ciskei. There is likely to be a fight to the finish, unless the political leaders put their country before political ambitions. It is not too late for some type of deal to be made with kwaZulu. The current events, which seem to have very little to do with the so-called ANC-SACP document plotting the overthrow of that territory, are gathering momentum towards the dissolution of kwaZulu."

CAPE TIMES

De Klerk 'Unable or Unwilling' To Act on Goldstone Report—Referring to the interim report of Judge Richard Goldstone on the involvement of senior police officers in gun running and "stirring up violence" in the country, Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 21 March in its page-10 editorial says this issue "needs to be assessed by impartial international investigators as a matter of urgency and placed before the courts." President de Klerk "cannot duck his responsibility" on this matter. "He has been obliged to agree to an international

presence in the investigating team and there is scant chance of yet another high-level SAP [South African Police] or MI [Military Intelligence] cover-up." "The sad truth is that President de Klerk has been unable or unwilling—and perhaps afraid—to do what has been manifestly necessary to clean up a deadly malaise. His position is now unenviable. Of course his Minister of Law and Order, Mr Hernus Kriel, must go. It is plain that Mr Kriel does not enjoy De Klerk's confidence anyway, as he was among the last to be told of the Goldstone investigation."

Angola**Latest Reports Indicate Peace Talks Deadlocked***MB2303201594 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Report by correspondent Joao Ligio in Lusaka]

[Text] The Lusaka peace talks continue to be heading nowhere. UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye has already arrived back from his trips to secure help from Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and Moroccan King Hassan II. Whatever he may have brought back has not yet had any effect on the obstinacy displayed by the negotiating teams.

In Zimbabwe, the UN special representative talked of progress and accused the media of speculating when it talks of a stalemate at the talks. There is arguing against facts, though: No plenary meetings have been held in the Zambian capital over the last 20 days because there has been nothing to narrow the gaps between the two sides.

Simultaneously the least and most important thing to have happened at the peace talks so far is that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, has rejected the ministerial portfolios, provinces, and communes proposed by the government.

Lusaka-based analysts are advising that the talks go into recess, at least until some new and active influence can be brought to bear on the correlation of forces. They note that international observers are also beginning to disagree among themselves.

The Angolan Government team went to State House again today to meet Zambian President Frederick Chiluba. The UN special representative's spokesman was here at the hotel for talks with the government team.

Mozambique**Panade President Massinga Denies Spying for U.S.***MB2303151794 Maputo MOCAMBIQUE NOVOS TEMPOS in Portuguese Nov 94 p 21*

[Excerpts] In an interview with MOCAMBIQUE NOVOS TEMPOS, Jose Chicura Massinga, president of the National Democratic Party [Panade] said: It is not enough to change the term communist to democrat. It is equally important to change one's mentality and act in accordance with the concepts of democracy. It is important to admit that others too have the capacity to think like them (members of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo]).

Jose Massinga says he has not observed any change in Frelimo. "Their heads are still full of communist concepts and they still think they are the only thinking human beings in this country," he said. A clear example

of this was observed during the "multiparty" talks when the Frelimo government showed its usual arrogance. [passage omitted]

Jose Chicura Massinga was a Frelimo militant from the first days of its founding, in 1962, until 1981 when he was arrested together with a number of officers from the Mozambique Armed Forces/Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique, accused of being a CIA agent. Asked to give his version of events, Massinga denied having at any time spied for the CIA.

After the investigations it was noted that none of the prisoners had links with South Africa, hence the CIA story was invented to implicate Dr. Massinga, who had American friends working in Mozambique.

"They made it a big story, since they controlled all the news media, and the system then did not allow a person to defend himself," he said.

Jose Massinga said: "The inconsistency lies in the fact that the people who accused me of being a CIA agent survive, along with their regime, partly because of the money from the United States, which owns the CIA that 'tormented' them. It is, therefore, correct to ask who the CIA agent is: me or them?"

Massinga said that, after making up this story, Frelimo confiscated all his property, notably his house, car, and clothes. He is currently living with his niece, who gave him a room, while he is waiting for his confiscated property to be returned.

CSC Approves Salaries for Future Army*MB2303190194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Excerpt] The salaries of the new Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [FADM] have been approved at a Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] meeting which wound up at the Military Club in Maputo a few minutes ago. The CSC meeting decided that a lieutenant general, the highest rank in the FADM, would earn 2.5 million meticals per month. At the other end of the scale, the common soldier will earn 80,000 meticals. The meeting also decided that common soldiers will have free accommodation and food in their barracks. [passage omitted]

Government Demobilizes 381 Soldiers; Renamo 106*MB2303191594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Text] The government yesterday demobilized 245 soldiers in Chibabava assembly area, Sofala Province, and 136 in Mapai assembly area, Gaza Province. The Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, demobilized 106 soldiers, 60 of whom had been confined to Changanine assembly area, Gaza Province, and the others to Mavago assembly area, Niassa Province. The government also sent yesterday 72 soldiers to join the

future Mozambique Defense Armed Forces, FADM. Most of them came from Namialo assembly area, Namapula Province. A total of 47,332 government and Renamo soldiers had arrived at their assembly areas by yesterday.

Plans To Return Buildings to Former Owners Decried

*MB2303190794 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
16 Mar 94 p 8*

[Excerpts] Lessees of some hotel industry and bakery-related commercial establishments, as well as tenants of houses in the city of Manica, have spoken out against the measure taken recently by provincial trade authorities to return to the alleged owner of the former Manica Commercial Company the property they have exploited since nationalization in 1976.

Speaking to the NOTICIAS reporter in that part of the country, they described as "absurd" the decision that has been made by the provincial trade authorities and have demanded "serious and plausible explanations" from those responsible.

In addition to demanding high indemnification for the maintenance, rehabilitation, and restoration work done to those buildings over the course of the years, they questioned the legality of the measures being taken by the state.

In that context, they wondered how it was possible that the state, which is now selling houses, should take measures whereby such buildings are returned to people turning up claiming to be their rightful owners.

They also accused some Trade Ministry workers of forging documents without the knowledge of their superiors for the benefit of those who left the country for political and other reasons after independence but who, now that the war is over, are back and claiming ownership.

In the opinion of those economic agents, documents authorizing the return of such buildings to their former owners are not produced in accordance with legal procedures but arise, rather, from devious procedures. [passage omitted]

The Trade Director's Response

When he was approached by our reporter, Manica Provincial Trade Director Jose Gabriel Cuna said that "the whole process concerning the handing over of the buildings in question was authorized by Prime Minister Mario Machungo. The other dispatch came from the Trade Ministry."

Referring specifically to the dispatch by the Trade Ministry, Jose Cuna noted that that document contains instructions that must be followed when buildings are returned so that there is no friction with their current lessees.

He admitted that the first documents dealing with the case had not come via official routes, but he stated that "the whole process is being carried out in accordance with the law so as not to harm current occupants who have invested a great deal of money to maintain those buildings." He added that the implementation of the process to return that company had begun long ago, but he failed to provide the date or the year when it had begun. [passage omitted]

Ghana**Government Appeals for International Assistance***AB2303203194 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Excerpts] Ghana today appealed for massive assistance from the international community, especially the country's development partners, to help meet the extrabudgetary expenditure on rehabilitating displaced persons in the ethnic conflict in the northern region. Making the appeal at a meeting with members of the diplomatic corps in Accra, the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah, said the government is developing a mechanism that would serve as an early warning system to forestall such conflicts in the future. Afari Morny reports:

[Begin Morny recording] The interethnic conflict in the northern region dates back to 1980, but the magnitude of previous hostilities is nowhere near what is being witnessed in recent times. [passage omitted] Dr. Asamoah told the diplomats that there is peace and tranquility in the rest of the country and that there is no danger of the conflict spilling over to other areas. He said while the task force will pursue plans to achieve its objectives, the government, political and opinion leaders should intensify their reconciliatory role to achieve a lasting solution to the conflict. Dr. Asamoah hinted that the government is developing a mechanism that would serve as an early warning system to forestall such situations in future.

The minister of information, Mr. Kofi Totobi Quakyi, repeated the guinea fowl story as the immediate cause of the conflict. He however stressed that there is no need to apportion blame at this stage. A deputy minister of employment and social welfare, Mrs. Amah Benuah Andoh, spelled out long and short term programs to provide food, shelter and drugs for the misplaced persons and to resettle them. She repeated Dr. Asamoah's appeal to the international community, to supplement the government efforts to meet the extra budgetary expenditure on the rehabilitation of the misplaced persons. [end recording]

Senegal**Parties Sign Mobilization Against Violence Pact***LD2303133494 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Text] An agreement for mobilization against violence has been signed by 16 political parties in Senegal. This mobilization comes in the wake of the bloody demonstration that took place in Dakar last month, where members of the security forces were killed in cold blood.

Amath Dansokho, a government minister [of urban planning and housing] and an opposition leader, is one of the signatories of the agreement:

[Begin Dansokho recording] It is necessary to put an end to this drift. It is extremely serious, because one has to realize that we have very fragile states, and, should there be any illusion as to the Senegalese peculiarity, I think that everything has now [word indistinct]. It is necessary to face facts: If we carry on like this, we are going to lose our country. This is a call to all democrats in Senegal, to all those concerned about civilian peace, to all those concerned about a civilized political life and who oppose a barbarous drift, because it is us. This is the way things go in Africa. [end recording]

Togo**UTD Steering Committee on Candidacy Dispute With CAR***AB2303223594 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Communique issued by the UTD Steering Committee on 23 March; place not given]

[Text] The Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD] steering committee met today. After analyzing in detail the situation prevailing in country and taking into consideration the emotions and anxiety that misunderstandings between the two parties have raised, the UTD hereby appeals for calm. The UTD has decided to send the following letter to Mr. Yaovi Agboyibor, president of the Action Committee for Renewal [CAR]:

Following the discussions that we held recently, I would like to bring the following clarifications to your attention in my capacity as president of the UTD:

1. The UTD has no intention to vie for any government or parliamentary post in the institutions of the Fourth Republic under any controversial circumstances. It is therefore clear that in the absence of any consensus, the UTD will not accept any of these posts.
2. The UTD understands that as far as it is concerned, the CAR wants to occupy all or part of these posts. The UTD does not find this inconvenient at all.
3. The UTD is on the side of the Togolese people in their march toward the establishment and consolidation of the rule of law and democracy.
4. The UTD hopes that these points will help clarify the present situation and strengthen the cohesion of the parliamentary majority so much yearned for by the Togolese people.

President Urges CAR, UTD Leaders To Reach Agreement*AB2403111094 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600 GMT 24 Mar 94*

[Statement issued by the Presidency; place and date not given]

[Text] Since the sovereign national conference, the Togolese people have been suffering a great deal from the various interpretations of democracy and the provisions for the transition. But through patience and determination, they mobilized themselves for the pursuit of the democratic process that saw the adoption of a new constitution and the holding of presidential and legislative elections. According to the official results of the legislative elections proclaimed on 14 March, two political parties, namely the Action Committee for Renewal [CAR] and the Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD], won parliamentary majority at the National Assembly.

In conformity with the provisions of Article 66 of the Constitution, the head of state should have named a prime minister from within this majority in line with the Constitution. But the head of state, out of his concern to demonstrate his clearly expressed desire on the eve of the elections to set up a broad-based national government whatever the elections results may be, decided to hold prior consultations with political party leaders. He, therefore, received the CAR and UTD leaders on two

occasions. Unfortunately, after meeting on two occasions with the two leaders accompanied by officials of their parties and after two other private meetings with these leaders, no consensus was reached because the two party leaders have not been able to reach an agreement.

However, out of his regard for the deep aspirations of the people and, in particular, out of his concern to avoid the baneful consequences of a policy of exclusion, the head of state is relentlessly continuing his consultations with the CAR and UTD chairmen. He has already accepted the resignation of the transitional government, which he has asked to expedite pending matters. Meanwhile, the people, who are deeply affected, are waiting for the setting up of the new government team so that they can resume their political, economic, and social activities as soon as possible with more confidence and in full force. For this reason and in the supreme interest of the nation, the head of state is making an urgent appeal to the leaders of the two political parties to meet the people's expectations.

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